

Prices and Prospects.

SPOT COKE SOARS
ABOVE THE RECORD
PRICE OF \$3 A TON

Market During Past Week
Rules at \$3.10 to \$3.15
With Sales at \$3.25

NO COKE SOLD ON CONTRACT

Operators Holding Surplus for Prompt
Market: Contract Coke Quiet With
Bids Advancing; Furnaces Blowing
In; Iron Prices Jumping.

Special to The Weekly Courier.
PITTSBURGH, Oct. 9.—The coke market has advanced sharply since last week and is this week on the up-grade, with the possibility that actual advance prices will soon come to prevail. The few additional furnaces which have been able to buy coke in order to get into blast have helped to clean up the supplies, while buying by furnaces having regular contracts but desirous of accumulating a surplus has also helped, and finally the production seems in danger of being curtailed through the return of workmen on account of the Balkan war. This week sales of prompt furnace coke have been made at \$3.10 and \$3.15, while \$3.25 has been paid in several instances for actual spot shipment. These are record prices for several years. Not since about this time in 1909 has the Connellsville coke market been so strong, while at that time the excitement was largely as to contracts for 1910. Today the interest is not so much for next year as it is for the immediate future.

Total sales of spot and prompt coke have not been large, as supplies have been very limited. Contracting has also been on a small scale. While furnaces are bidding higher prices than formerly, the coke operators are very reserved about selling. A fortnight or more ago, it became settled that no coke would be sold on contract for the fourth quarter, operators preferring to keep any surplus they might have for sale in the prompt market. Thus the contract market has been quiet since the first half of the new year, and it has been quiet with bids advancing. The first contract made, several weeks ago, was at \$2.25, the bid being followed by several round tonnages at \$2.50. Then two or three small contracts were closed at \$2.80, one of these being for the entire year. The bid has been a limited tonnage sold at \$2.75, but it is understood this was a special grade, not to be classed as ordinary furnace coke. However, it is quite certain that operators would quote a regular grade at less than \$2.75 for first half, while most operators are thinking of \$3, so that the market may be quoted at \$2.75 to \$3 for first half.

Foundry coke has advanced in sympathy with furnace coke, although demand has not been particularly heavy. We quote higher prices on all descriptions.

Prompt furnace \$2.10 to \$2.25
Contract furnace \$2.25 to \$2.50
Prompt foundry \$2.25 to \$2.50
Contract foundry \$2.00 to \$2.25

Allice furnace at Sharpsville, Pa., blew in last week, while Sharpsville furnace, at the same place, blew in Monday. Ella furnace, at West Middletown, Pa., will blow in before the close of the week, making three additional merchant furnaces in the Shenango valley getting into blast in a period of ten days. Some of these furnaces had difficulty in starting coke. On the other hand, the new furnace at West Valley, last sales having been at \$15.50, basic has also sold at a new high price, 5,000 tons going at \$16.10 and then 10,000 tons at \$16.25. Valley, which fixes the market at that level. The Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company has bought 20,000 or 25,000 tons of Foundry and Forge iron for the first half at \$15. Valley, the regular market for a week past.

FIRST AID AT WINDBER

Includes Experimental Mine Set Apart by Berwin-White Co.
First Aid training at Windber, in the Somerset coal field, includes an experimental mine set apart by the Berwin-White Company. It is a hollow tube by an electric motor and into a fast whirling disk. The disk is perforated and the fast electric motor separates the liquid into fine particles so minute they are turned into vapor.

Yesterday, Government engineers were busy arranging the big tube which will carry the vapor into the experiment mines. Then the gas can be carried into the mines to saturate the dust.

OPEN LEISNERING HALL, 12th.

Flick Company Plans Reception and Amusement for Employees.
The H. C. Flick Company has issued invitations for the opening of the employees' recreation hall at Leisnering No. 1, Columbus day, October 12. There will be dancing and other amusements from noon to midnight. Music will be rendered by Kiefer's orchestra.

The hall and gymnasium recently completed by the company is for the use of employees and the opening will be in the form of a public reception. C. B. Franks is superintendent of the plant.

Virginia Coal Developments.

The Blackwood Coal Company is developing a coal-mining operation at Pardee, in southwestern Virginia, employing at the present time about 1,500 men. The company has just completed 400 houses and has let a contract for the erection of 200 more. In the course of a few months development work will be put under way in Letcher county, Ky., not far from the company's Virginia operation.

EXCITED BUYING FOR 1913
OF FINISHED STEEL PRODUCTS

It continues to be a Sellers' Market and the Mills are Picking Their Trade.
Special to The Weekly Courier.
NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—The American Metal Market and Daily Iron and Steel Report will say tomorrow morning: There has been excited buying of several finished steel products for the new year and the market for that delivery is in full swing. It is purely a sellers' market. The mills are picking their trade, selling only to regular customers, and usually closing for less than the tonnage required for.

Specimens of this year's contracts continue very heavy, and have been sold so freely that on some low-priced contracts which technically run to the end of the year the entire tonnage has already been specified, a remarkable condition considering that frequently no more than 50% of such contracts are specified.

Bars, plates and shapes have stiffened, the 140c price on plates and shapes having entirely disappeared. Bars are 1.50c to 1.60c and plates 1.45c to 1.50c, with mills picking their trade, selling only to regular customers, and usually closing for less than the tonnage required for.

Yesterday the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company advanced its price on blue annealed sheets from 1.55c to 1.60c, following an advance made over the night by several independent mills. An advance in black and galvanized sheets is to be expected within a fortnight, as buying for first quarter has been very heavy. Tin plate buying, on the other hand, has been somewhat slack.

Heavy melting steel scrap has brought 41c. Bellows and Westinghouse Pennsylvania in round tonnages, in the immediate Pittsburgh district \$15.50 has been done several times and \$15.75 has been bid, with practically no material offered.

U. S. MAKES FOG TO DAMPEN
DEADLY DUST IN COAL MINES

Bureau of Mines to Test Manufactured Vapor in Experimental Shaft at Bracken, Pa.
Fog is manufactured in Pittsburgh. The vapor which blackens faces and nostrils and tickles the throat is made by a compound of engine oil and chemicals at the Arsenal Laboratory of the United States Bureau of Mines. It is to be blown into mines to settle coal dust, according to reports here, Wednesday.

The machine which produces this fog of aldehyde is like a little lawn sprinkler. The water is thrown into a hollow tube by an electric motor and into a fast whirling disk. The disk is perforated and the fast electric motor separates the liquid into fine particles so minute they are turned into vapor.

Yesterday, Government engineers were busy arranging the big tube which will carry the vapor into the experiment mines. Then the gas can be carried into the mines to saturate the dust.

COKE PRODUCTION OF 1909.

Quantities and Cost of Raw Materials and Revenues Derived.
The coke production of the country for 1909 was 24,903,535 tons, valued at \$10,977,685. In its manufacture there were used 36,883,608 tons of coal, valued at \$22,055,729, and other materials valued at \$1,692,724, making a total value of raw materials \$23,748,453.

Of the production 22,966,105 tons were made in beehive ovens and 1,937,430 tons were made in retort ovens. The by-products obtained from the latter processes of coke included gas, tar, ammonia sulphate and ammoniacal liquor, and were valued at \$1,439,114.

There were 65,210 beehive ovens and 1,296 retort ovens. The retort ovens have materially increased since 1909.

Coke manufacture began as an established industry in the years 1811-2 in the Connellsville region, and the growth of Pennsylvania's bituminous output is reflected by the increase of coke manufacture in the subsequent years. At present there are about 100,000 to 150,000 tons of coke manufactured in Pennsylvania in coke manufacture, three-fourths of it being in the Connellsville district.

COAL COMPLAINTS.

Differ in Somerset County and Allegheny Valley Districts.
The Allegheny valley coal business is booming. Cars are short, but prices are satisfactory. There is no serious complaint of labor scarcity. The situation in Somerset county is different. Like the Connellsville operators, the Somerset operators complain more of short labor supply than short car service.

Hecks Line Work Directed Here.

The John A. Herndon Company, contractors for the West Penn's Baggage-Train extension, and also contractors for a section of the Connellsville extension of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company, are at quarters on the third floor of the First National Bank building. The main offices of the company will remain in Akron, O., but all field work will be directed from the local offices. The Herndon company has several contracts in the Connellsville coke region.

In Accident at Sand Patch.

Attempting to board a Baltimore & Ohio freight train near Sand Patch, Wednesday, George Hughes, aged 34 years, of Philadelphia, made a misstep and fell beneath. He suffered the loss of his left leg and right foot. He was brought to Connellsville and removed to the Cottage State hospital.

Review of the Connellsville Coke Trade.

Statistical Summary.

PRODUCTION.	WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 5, 1912.				WEEK ENDING SEPT. 28, 1912.			
	Ovens.	In.	Out.	Tons.	Ovens.	In.	Out.	Tons.
Connellsville	22,966	16,102	1,073	182,062	16,013	14,110	1,253	109,319
Lower Connellsville	38,728	30,700	8,028	308,201	38,728	30,735	7,993	382,827
Totals	61,694	46,802	9,101	490,263	54,741	44,845	9,246	492,146

FURNACE OVENS.	WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 5, 1912.				WEEK ENDING SEPT. 28, 1912.			
	Ovens.	In.	Out.	Tons.	Ovens.	In.	Out.	Tons.
Connellsville	15,106	12,361	4,745	173,888	18,106	15,241	1,745	171,054
Lower Connellsville	23,621	4,708	3,163	58,125	4,467	1,201	33,106	33,106
Totals	38,727	17,069	7,908	232,013	22,573	16,442	2,046	204,160

MERCHANT OVENS.	WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 5, 1912.				WEEK ENDING SEPT. 28, 1912.			
	Ovens.	In.	Out.	Tons.	Ovens.	In.	Out.	Tons.
Connellsville	4,579	3,271	1,308	42,251	4,579	3,204	1,315	41,354
Lower Connellsville	10,472	9,562	810	123,837	10,472	9,642	729	115,913
Totals	15,051	12,833	2,118	166,088	15,051	12,846	2,044	157,267

SHIPMENTS.	WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 5, 1912.				WEEK ENDING SEPT. 28, 1912.			
	Ovens.	In.	Out.	Tons.	Ovens.	In.	Out.	Tons.
To Pittsburgh	4,083	3,659	1,009	40,831	3,942	3,609	828	36,090
To Points West of Pittsburgh	4,083	3,659	1,009	40,831	3,942	3,609	828	36,090
To Points East of the Region	4,083	3,659	1,009	40,831	3,942	3,609	828	36,090
Totals	12,249	11,977	3,826	122,492	11,826	11,826	3,484	108,270

FORTY MILLIONS WORTH
OF BY-PRODUCTS WASTED

In 1911 by the Manufacturers of Coke in Beehive Ovens; What This Waste Means.
If the 27,708,644 short tons of coke manufactured in 1911 in ovens of the beehive type had been made in by-product ovens the value of the by-products thus recovered, which were wasted in the beehive ovens, would have been between \$25,000,000 and \$40,000,000. This interesting statement is made by Edward Parker, of the United States Geological Survey. This estimate is based on the value of the by-products resulting from the 7,347,845 tons of coke made in by-product ovens in 1911. The value of these by-products recovered in 1911 was equal to the value at the mines of the coal used in making the coke. From information received by the Survey from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, it is estimated that the quantity of power which might be obtained from the coke-making process recovered between the Pittsburgh and Connellsville districts by substituting non-recovery retort ovens for the beehive type, which is now wasted would be more than twice the quantity of power necessary to move every train on the Pennsylvania Railroad between Pittsburgh and Harrisburg. The amount of better horsepower obtainable from these coke-making districts is estimated at about 4,000 horse-power per hour for every day in the year.

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THE INDEPENDENT
STEEL INTERESTS
MAY SOON MERGE

Persistent Rumors That Deal is On and is Being Financed, and That
P. R. R. WILL SELL ITS STOCK
In the Cambria Steel Company and the Pennsylvania Steel Company.
It would not be surprising if the deal between the two companies, which has been in the air for some time, were to be consummated. The deal is being financed by the P. R. R. and is being sold by the P. R. R. The deal is being sold by the P. R. R. and is being sold by the P. R. R.

THE WESTERN MARYLAND
AND LAKE ERIE COMBINE

And its Probable Effect Upon the Pittsburgh Market; More Descriptions Against Pittsburgh.
The Baltimore correspondent of the New York Coal Trade Journal writes on the probable effect of the alliance between the Western Maryland and the Lake Erie railroads on the coal trade of that part, and presents some interesting figures concerning freight rates from the Pittsburgh, Fairmont, Somerset and Clearfield districts. He says:

There has been considerable talk in the trade here of the announced traffic agreement between the Western Maryland and the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, which was signed on the part of the latter by President Brown of the New York Central, the parent system, and the purpose to set down large quantities of Pittsburgh district coal to be shipped to the Lake Erie district of this port. Considerable quantities of this coal have been coming to Baltimore for some years over the Pennsylvania, which has a similar rate with the B. & O. for the coal to be shipped to the same port. The P. & L. E. officials are now said to be seeking the same rate. What the effect of the coal men's proposal to have that an agreement can be made in the regular line of trade here by the injection of additional effort for Pittsburgh coal, the experiment will be watched with interest.

The freight rate question is a main bone of contention as a result of the Pittsburgh people are the operators are troubled with the rate from Pittsburgh per gross ton, to deliver at \$1.15. The same amount of the B. & O. is the same. The Pittsburgh people are now seeking the same rate. What the effect of the coal men's proposal to have that an agreement can be made in the regular line of trade here by the injection of additional effort for Pittsburgh coal, the experiment will be watched with interest.

SWITCH COST TO U. S. BODY

Chamber of Commerce to Present Claims to Interstate Commission.
The Pittsburgh branch of the National League of Commerce, Monday, adopted resolutions calling attention of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce to a demand for reciprocal freight switching charges.

A similar effort has been made in Connellsville. The local Chamber of Commerce, upon the return of Secretary Hays from the Pacific coast, has taken up the matter. The Chamber of Commerce is now presenting its claims to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

SHORT LINE TO LAKES.

Planned by Lake Erie Railroad and Crucible Steel Company.
A shorter route to the lake at Ashland and Cleveland is a promise as a result of a coalition between officials of the Crucible Steel Company of America and those of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie district of the New York Central lines, who have planned a 34-mile cut-off to Cleveland from Midland, Pa., by an extension of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie down the left bank of the Ohio river from where it crosses the river to Beaver, then across the Ohio and striking the Erie at Youngstown, Midland, a where the steel company is concentrating its various plants and building a modern town. The company is developing its large tract of Greenock county coke field. The coal will be hauled down the Monongahela and Ohio rivers to Midland, where it will be converted into coal on the ground.

MILLSIDE BURNES WORKER.

Rockwood Laborer Instantly Killed by Fall of Earth.
ROCKWOOD, Oct. 9.—Joseph Sandus, an employee of Swenson Brothers, contractors, was killed instantly yesterday, while working under the steam shovel above Rockwood. A part of the hillside fell upon him, burying him deeply. After several hours, the body was recovered and taken shipped to Meyersdale, to await instructions from relatives at Rock Hill, Pa.

Monastery Ovens to Be Fired.

The old monastery works at Latrobe are being fired up.

Production and Output.

PITTSBURGH'S ENORMOUS CONSUMPTION OF COAL

Believes in Burning Its Own Product; Lets More Than Greater New York.
More fact is consumed in Pittsburgh and its immediate vicinity, and more coal is shipped to and through the Pittsburgh district, than in any other district in the world, according to Edward W. Parker, of the United States Geological Survey. With a population of about one-third of that of Greater New York the consumption of coal alone in Pittsburgh is nearly equal to that of the much larger city. In 1911 the coal consumed in New York Harbor, including the city consumption, the transshipments to New England and up-river points, and the export trade, amounted to approximately 36,000,000 short tons, whereas the coal trade of Pittsburgh, including rail shipments east and west and water shipments west, amounted to nearly 53,000,000 short tons. The decrease in the consumption of coal was, of course, much larger. The movements of coal east and west, however, showed increases, western shipments increasing from 24,453,581 tons to 25,291,264 tons, all in water shipments, 1,000,000 tons, Mississippi river points, and eastern shipments, all rail, increasing from 10,781,544 tons to 13,193,565 tons. The water shipments were the largest since 1907.

In the total movement of coal to Pittsburgh and points east and west there was an increase in 1911 of 1,274,735 tons over 1910, all of the increase being in the shipments through or from the district. On account of the depression in the iron and steel trade the local consumption at cost at Pittsburgh decreased about 1,250,000 tons, or from 15,600,554 tons in 1910 to 14,349,644 tons in 1911. The rail shipments to Pittsburgh decreased about 1,000,000 tons and the water shipments about 250,000 tons. The decrease in the consumption of coke was, of course, much larger. The movements of coke east and west, however, showed increases, western shipments increasing from 24,453,581 tons to 25,291,264 tons, all in water shipments, 1,000,000 tons, Mississippi river points, and eastern shipments, all rail, increasing from 10,781,544 tons to 13,193,565 tons. The water shipments were the largest since 1907.

UPPER CONNELLSVILLE COKE REGION FIRING UP

The Region Harming as Full as Limited Labor Supply Will Permit.
The Upper Connellsville or Latrobe district is getting its share of the increased coal and coke business, but the operators are troubled with the same short labor supply which so badly handicaps the Connellsville and Lower Connellsville regions.

The Latrobe-Connellsville Coke Company has fired 50 ovens at its Connellsville plant. This company is now operating 200 out of its 701 ovens. The company has been in operation since the summer of 1911. The plant has been idle for five years past. The Latrobe-Connellsville Coke Company reports that it has orders for all the coke it can make. It still has 101 idle ovens, but no men to operate them.

The activity in the Upper Connellsville and Latrobe districts due to contracts with eastern furnaces. This region gets a better eastern freight rate than the Connellsville and Lower Connellsville regions. The product is of a lower grade than the standard Connellsville coke.

GERMAN COAL PRODUCTION

For 1912 Promises to Show Material Increase Over 1911.
The production of coal in the Zollverein in the first seven months of this year was 100,185,783 tons, as compared with 92,278,431 tons in the corresponding seven months of 1911. The Zollverein's production contributed 41,846,795 tons compared with 36,933,323 tons last year; Javara, 44,168 tons compared with 49,719 tons; Saxony, 5,043,597 tons compared with 5,124,408 tons; and Alsace and Lorraine, 3,020,925 tons compared with 1,762,457 tons. To the 94,356,793 tons of coal mined in Prussia to July 31 this year the Breslau district contributed 26,929,093 tons; the Halle district, 4,831 tons; the Chemnitz district, 496,597 tons; the Dortmund district, 56,677,283 tons; and the Bonn district, 10,848,571 tons.

Canada Railroads Short of Engines.

An official of the Grand Trunk Railway states that the traffic over that system has become practically unchanged, but is a large extent through the borrowing of engines from the Pennsylvania railroad. These engines are still in use and have been for months. The Grand Trunk has placed orders for 75 engines, for which delivery is counted on good authority that it is stated on good authority that it is doubtful if the new equipment will be ready at that time. If it is, it will not cut much of a figure in helping out the troubles of the system, which has 4,000 miles of track. Last winter's troubles, therefore, seem likely to be repeated.

The West Virginia Strike.

The West Virginia strike situation has remained practically unchanged. The men in the Cabin Creek and Paint Creek districts are still out and the militia continues in the field, but no serious disorder has been reported.

THE RISING TIDE
OF CONNELLSVILLE
COKE PRODUCTION

Practically Reaches 400,000
Tons Weekly With 12,000
Cars Output.

PLANTS RUNNING FULL TIME

And for the First Time in Months
Getting Full Runs From Their
Ovens Indicating a More Satisfactory Labor Supply.

The coke production of the Connellsville region has at last practically reached the 400,000-ton mark with shipments keeping close abreast and burning 12,000 cars weekly. This is a pretty nearly high tide. It is evident that the coke operators are putting forth every effort to meet the demands of the consumers, and that they are making every effort to keep up in that direction. It is no longer a question of price so much as it is a question of supply. The merchant operators are not soliciting orders so much as the merchant furnaces are soliciting deliveries.

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Year.	Ovens.	Output.	Ships.
1912	22,966	182,062	11,977
1911	16,013	109,319	9,246
1910	14,110	92,467	8,246
1909	12,846	82,827	7,993
1908	11,826	71,054	6,442
1907	10,472	61,354	5,642
1906	9,642	51,913	5,044
1905	8,246	41,354	4,204
1904	7,993	33,106	3,484
1903	6,442	20,416	2,826

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to
Saturday, Oct. 5, 1912.

The Weekly Courier, \$1 a Year--Trade Paper of the Coke Region.

**STATE SCHOOL FUND CUT BASED
ON LOCAL POPULATION OF 1911**
Superintendent Ashe Explains Cause
of Reduction in Appropriation
From Commonwealth.
Superintendent Benjamin B. Ashe

The next appropriation will be based upon a school population of over 2,500 and an increased number of teachers. The appropriation then said the superintendent, will be the largest ever received by the board.

Have You Coal Land for Sale?
If you have advertise it in The
Weekly Courier.

business relations with

**THE
YOUGH NATIONAL
BANK**

OF CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

CAPITAL \$ 75,000.00
SURPLUS AND PROFITS.. 82,636.33
ASSETS 682,142.33

4 PER CENT. ON SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

OFFICERS.
JOSEPH SOISSON, President.
E. H. FLOTO, Cashier.
JAS. B. STADLER, Teller.
CONRAD GUTBERG, Bookkeeper.
RUTH ARTMAN, Stenographer.

DIRECTORS.
JOSEPH SOISSON,
Soisson Fire Brick Company.
T. J. HOOPER
Hooper & Lang.
W. F. SOISSON,
Soisson Fire Brick Company.
ROBERT FELTY,
Connellsville Grocery Company.
H. M. KIRKPATRICK,
Capitalist.


**The Union
National Bank.**

West Side, Connettsville, Pa.

Capital, ; : \$50,000.

This bank solicits the checking accounts of firms and individuals and extends to such customers every reasonable courtesy and facility.

**Four Per Cent. Interest
Paid on Savings
Accounts.**



Valuables ected?

ordinary protection of an
secure from fire and thieves.
tion afforded, at a nominal cost,

Storage department,
to us and secure their safety
bles stored
derate rates.

NATIONAL BANK
Does Things for You"
CONNELLVILLE, PA.
Resources over \$2,250,000.
Department.

Savings Accounts

NATIONAL BANK
 ...ville, Pa.
 ... Street Yankin for Rent.
 ...

CURE FOR MEN
 ... 60 CENTS A VISIT GENERAL CASES
 ... DISEASES UNDER GUARANTEE FOR SMALL FEES
 ... CURED. ALL DISEASES TREATED
 ... NO DANGEROUS TREATMENTS
 ... LOWEST PRICES OF ANY SPECIALIST
 ...
 ... APED ELECTRO-MEDICAL OFFICES IN WYOMING
 ...
 ...

[illegible]

**VANDERBILT AND AIDS
IN CONNELLSVILLE ON
TRIP OF INSPECTION**

Millionaire Head of New
York Central Lines Views
Local Station.

P. & L. E. OFFICIALS HERE

Party Leaves, After Short Visit, for
Run Over Whitest-Fayette Con-
necting Lines, Then Return to New
York in Two Special Coaches.

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., one of the
largest shareholders in the New York
Central lines, General Manager J. E.
Yoke and Superintendent George
Riley, of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie
railroad, and a party of high officials
of the Lake Shore railroad stopped
15 minutes in Conneltsville, Fri-
day, on an inspection trip of the
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie.

They arrived here shortly after 11 o'clock and
following a brief inspection of the
station facilities, departed for a trip
over the new Whitest-Fayette City
link between the Monongahela rail-
road and the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie
subdivisions of the New York Central
lines.

Local Pittsburgh & Lake Erie and
Western Maryland officials today de-
clared there was no significance to
the local visit of the railroad officials.
The trip, they said, was for inspection
particulars of the link, which pro-
vides a seaboard outlet for thousands
of acres of coal lands along the Mon-
ongahela river. The party, traveling
in two special coaches attached to a
New York Central inspection engine,
returned to New York last night.

This was Vanderbilt's second trip
to Conneltsville. He was here about
a year ago. The party, yesterday,
made no inspection of the Connelts-
ville extension of the Western Mary-
land.

Passenger traffic on the Western
Maryland, with only one outgoing
train daily, is light out of Connelts-
ville. It was said today. Ten tickets
to points between Conneltsville and
Cumberland were sold for the first
outgoing train, Monday afternoon.
Since that time, the ticket sales have
ranged from six to eight, daily.

U. S. STEEL LACKS ORE

Pittsburgh Federal Witness Says Cor-
poration Has No Monopoly.

That iron ore is becoming more
scarce every year and that the United
States Steel Corporation does not pos-
sess an excess of ore properties, was
the statement by William F. Snyder,
of the Shenandoah Furnace Company
at Friday's session of the Federal
inquisition into the affairs of that
corporation with a view to its disolu-
tion. The scarcity of ore caused the
rapid rise in price since 1910, the wit-
ness said.

Snyder said the pig iron capacity of
the Steel Corporation at present is
over 10,000,000 tons, annually. He
said the contracts which the company
has at present with the railroads book-
ing do not prohibit the shipment of
ore by other railroads, if the rates of
the other companies are lower or the
service better.

Snyder testified that previous to
the organization of the Steel Corpora-
tion he was engaged jointly with the
late Henry W. Oliver of Pittsburgh, in
the acquiring of ore lands in the Vir-
ginia district. He said the royalties
paid the organization of the Steel
Corporation, were from 15 to 25 cents
a ton. After the Steel Corporation
organized the royalties jumped to 50
and 75 cents a ton. Of the bill paid
during 1910 he said it was on a per-
centage basis; that is, if a firm's pro-
duction was in excess of its allotted
percentage or else pay in the money de-
rived from its excess production and
this money was divided pro rata
among the other members of the pool.

Attorney Lindbergh, conducting a
cross-examination in the interests of
the Steel Corporation, questioned
James F. Whitt of Sharon, Pa., re-
garding the sale of the United Steel
Company to the corporation. Whitt
declared the majority of stockholders
were anxious to sell their holdings in
the United Steel Company at the price
offered by the steel corporation. He
stated in answer to Lindbergh's ques-
tion that the American Steel & Wire Company
had no chance to control the output of
cotton ties, for at one time they had
75,000 bunnies of cotton ties which,
the witness said, they could not dis-
pose of at any price.

WEST PENN TO WAYNESBURG

Local Trolley Concern Surveys From
Merrittstown, Under Sheets.

Force of Laborers to Make
Thoroughfare Feasible.

The West Penn Railways Company
has decided upon the construction of
a trolley line extension from Merritt-
stown to Waynesburg, according to
advice from the latter place Thurs-
day.

Two routes were surveyed during
the summer, and engineers in charge
of D. A. Sheets, of Conneltsville, have
finished checking the surveys.

P. R. R. Awards Premiums.
Announcement was made Thursday
by the Pennsylvania Railroad Com-
pany's annual award of \$5,400 in
premiums for best sections of road-
bed. General Manager S. C. Long,
with 400 operating officers of the
Pennsylvania system left Pittsburgh
for the annual inspection, and the
premiums were distributed upon ar-
rival at Harrisburg. The first sum,
\$1,500, of which \$800 goes to the
supervisor and \$400 to the assistant
supervisor having the best line and
surface between New York and Pitts-
burg and Philadelphia and Washing-
ton, was awarded C. M. Wisman, su-
pervisor, and William F. Miller, assis-
tant, who have charge of the track be-
tween Tullytown, Pa., and Dean-
ville, N. J.

**Material Interest of Operator
And Miner in Mine Safety Work**

The first national mine safety dem-
onstration which was held at Pitts-
burg recently under the auspices of
the Bureau of Mines, the American
Red Cross and the Pittsburgh Coal
Operators' Association is described in
a bulletin just issued by the Bureau
of Mines. The purpose of the bulle-
tin as explained by its author, H. M.
Wilson, Engineer in Charge of the
Pittsburgh Experiment Station, is to
encourage further life saving in the
mines by explaining the demon-
stration for the benefit of those who could
not be present. He says:

"In lending its support to public
demonstrations of first-aid and res-
cue work the Bureau of Mines has in
view the encouragement of methods
and appliances best adapted to pre-
venting accidents and to increasing
safety in mines. Prompt treatment
of injuries by persons skilled in first-
aid methods reduces the mine's loss
of time by about 90 per cent. There
is a corresponding saving in wages to
the worker and a reduction of dam-
ages or compensation to the operator.
Where mine operators take an interest
in and encourage first-aid work a
better feeling develops between the
worker and his employer, resulting in
improved hospital and sanitary ap-
pliances, improved living and
housing conditions, and the general
advancement of the mining industry.
Experience indicates that the best
way of training first-aid men is by
direct work at least one mine worker in
every ten. This precaution insures
the presence near the place of acci-
dent of enough first-aid men to give

**INDEPENDENT PHONE
MEN PLAN CAMPAIGN
AGAINST BELL CO.**

Meeting Called for Oct. 10,
11 and 12 at Cambridge
Springs, Pa.

TRI-STATE WILL TAKE PART

Manager Criticism, of Local Concern.
With Hundreds of Delegates From
All Over U. S. to Take Up Resolu-
tions Condemning Competitor.

MANAGER CRITICISM, OF LOCAL CONCERN.

With Hundreds of Delegates From
All Over U. S. to Take Up Resolu-
tions Condemning Competitor.

DEVELOPMENTS OF AN IMPORTANT

nature, including prominent organiza-
tions, said local independent telephone
officials Saturday are likely at the next
meeting of independent interests at
Cambridge Springs, October 10, 11 and
12, in addition to the members of
the Western Pennsylvania Association
of Independent Operators, which in-
cludes companies in Western Pennsylv-
ania and a few in West Virginia and
Maryland, representatives from New
York, Indiana and Ohio are expected
to participate.

A. M. Critchton, of Uniontown, gen-
eral manager of the Tri-State Tele-
phone Company, will attend. Local
Manager C. A. Berg has not determined
whether he will attend.
Officials of the local company today
were reticent regarding plans to be
submitted at the meeting. It is said
that resolutions, adopted at the Cham-
ber meeting, charging the Bell Tele-
phone Company with violation of the
Sherman anti-trust law, have been
sent to independent companies through-
out the United States and that these
measures will be taken up at the meet-
ing. It is understood a campaign
against the Bell also is planned.
The Tri-State company locally has
four kings reconstructing its lines.
More lines are needed. Officials said
they are unable to secure men. They
are offering the same prices paid by
other companies for similar work, de-
clared Mr. Critchton today.

P. R. R. RUSHES REPAIRS

Railroad Company Strains Every
Effort to Expedite Repairs.

To insure shippers on its lines
adequate equipment for handling
business, the Pennsylvania railroad is
working at active campaign. It was re-
ported here, today, to get the greatest
service out of each of the 263,990
freight cars owned by the system.
In addition to requesting shippers
to load and unload cars promptly, and
to load them to capacity, the com-
pany has announced unusual efforts
were being made to reduce the amount
of equipment awaiting repairs and to
complete unfinished work on new
cars and locomotives.

LABOR WORLD NOTES.

Nearly one-fourth of the 100,000
elementary in the United States are
women.

Societies affiliated with the British
General Federation of Trade Unions
have 500,000 members.

Special efforts to organize are being
made among the retail clerks in the
province of Ontario, Canada.

A movement has been started to or-
ganize the moving picture operators
throughout the Dominion of Canada.

During the second quarter of this
year the Amalgamated Sheet Metal
Workers granted charters to eight
new locals.

The San Francisco Labor Council,
through its organizing committee, will
undertake an active campaign of
organization among the workers in
the iron and steel industry.

Beginning with October 11 it will
be compulsory for every large factory in
New York city to have a fire drill at
least once in every three months.

The International Association of
Machinists reports that during the
last 12 months, 64 new agreements
have been made with the interna-
tional.

The Coopers' International Union
issued three charters during the last
month, and negotiated four working
agreements involving an increase in
wages and a shorter workday.

A new ruling put into effect the
other day by members of the New
York Pawnbrokers' Association pro-
vides that hereafter, when any me-
chanic brings in a set of tools to
pledge, he must show his union card.

The building laborers and hod car-
riers of Joplin, Mo., will hereafter get
a minimum of \$2 a day of eight hours
for the coming year. Previous to
their organization their maximum
wages were \$1.25 a day of ten hours.

The cartage employees are the latest
at Toronto, Ontario, to make an effort
to become part of the great army of
labor. A special organizer is at work,
trying to round up the men with the
intention of forming a union.

In the last quarter, 2,829 applicants
for membership in the Miners' In-
ternational Union were obligated, 8-
187 suspended members reinstated
and \$29,921 was paid in benefits. The
international union has, since 1894,
paid \$2,131,100 in benefits.

For death, sick or disability insur-
ance national unions reported dis-
bursements of \$7,825,121 in 1910, in-
cluding \$5,164,385 for death of mem-
bers, \$882,700 for temporary disability,
\$884,775 for permanent disability,
\$185,615 for superannuation, and
\$392,221 other miscellaneous benefits.

Thirty-seven States have employ-
ers' liability laws. In 17 of which the
old common law defense of "fellow
servant" has been abrogated and in
seven others modified, and several
States have modified the common law
defense of "assumed risk" and "con-
tributory negligence."

There are six million girls working
in the factories, shops and stores of
the United States, according to Miss
Alice Henry, of Chicago, editor of
Life and Labor. The girls range in
age from 14 to 24 years and their
average wage, according to Miss
Henry's figures, is about \$6 a week.

France, according to Consul Al-
phonse Gaulin, stationed at Man-
sfield, has probably the most com-
prehensive co-operative societies of
any country in the world. There are
co-operative stores and organizations
of every kind for the aid of its mem-
bers. The movement has grown im-
mensely in recent years.

In every State in Australia as well
as in the commonwealth, there are
now two parties only. Liberal and
Labor. In the commonwealth and in
the States of New South Wales and
West Australia, the Laborites are in
power while at the present a controlling
majority.

**EXPERT SAYS U. S. STEEL
ENSLAVES THE INDEPENDENTS**

Julian Kennedy, in Pittsburgh Federal
Probe, Declares Outsiders Exist

Only by Surrender.

Independent steel plants, with a pos-
sible exception, exist only upon sur-
render of the United States Steel Cor-
poration, declared Julian Kennedy,
consulting engineer of wide fame, on
the witness stand Wednesday at Pitts-
burg, in the suit of the Federal Gov-
ernment asking dissolution of the cor-
poration.

He said the Jones & Laughlin Steel
Company continues operation only be-
cause it is permitted by the corpora-
tion. He declared the Cambria plant
at Johnstown could be rendered idle
by a nod of the greater company. He
excepted the Pennsylvania Steel Com-
pany from the list of independents
overshadowed by United States Steel.

Kennedy, in his testimony, said he
knew nothing about transportation,
that his business chiefly was mill con-
struction, but that in his experience he
found that since the incorporation of
the steel combine many mills have
suffered. He was asked if the Jones &
Laughlin concern interfered with the
business of the company. He replied
in the negative.

C. A. Severance, of St. Paul, identi-
fied Kennedy as a witness retained by
the Government, attorney for the
defense, led the cross-examination.
Kennedy said the United States Steel
corporation is not monopolistic upon
competitors now, and that during the
career of the corporation and its sub-
sidiary companies, several plants, in-
dependent in every way, have been
created. He was especially strong in
the assertion that structural steel work
had been on the increase the last five
years and that the American Bridge
Company's business in the last three
years had fallen off. He said outsiders
evidently were going into the erection
business on a madcap scale, and that
it was surprising to note outsiders were
building bridges and furnishing build-
ing material cheaper than the big cor-
poration.

SEE B. & O. SANTA FE LINE

"Railbirds" Again Try to Make Sys-
tem Coast-to-Coast Route.

If a report Saturday from Ken-
nedy, Ia., is to be given credence, the Santa
Fe is casting covetous eyes upon the
Baltimore & Ohio.

It would appear that the prophets
of the railroad world, having failed
to merge the Santa Fe with the Penn-
sylvania, have not despaired of se-
curing a coast-to-coast system, so
have determined that the former shall
absorb the Baltimore & Ohio and have
"dropped out" the following arrange-
ment:

"The Santa Fe crosses Lee county,
Illinois, in the northern portion and
the Baltimore & Ohio enters in Cas-
sini county, Illinois, with Beardstown, Ill.,
as the terminal. Beardstown is 70
miles from the nearest point on the
Santa Fe and the Mississippi would
have to be bridged to reach it.

"The logical point for the road to
cross the river would be below Keokuk.
Recent developments point to
the establishing of two industrial com-
munities opposite each other south of
Keokuk. The Armour, Swift and
Deering companies of Chicago, have
plans for developing the lowlands
across the river from Keokuk, and
yesterday the Mississippi River Power
Company took options on over two
square miles of land near the mouth
of the Des Moines river at Keokuk."

UNCLE SAM BIGGEST BUILDER.

Government Survey Strives to Erect
Only Fireproof Structures.

The erection of about \$20,000,000
worth of buildings every year makes
the United States Government the
country's largest builder. The build-
ings of the United States, mints,
courts, postoffices, revenue offices and
others, have an estimated value of be-
tween \$250,000,000 and \$400,000,000.
The Government makes every effort
to put up buildings that will not
burn. To obtain the highest degree
of safety, the United States Geological
survey has made elaborate tests to
determine what materials best resist
fire.

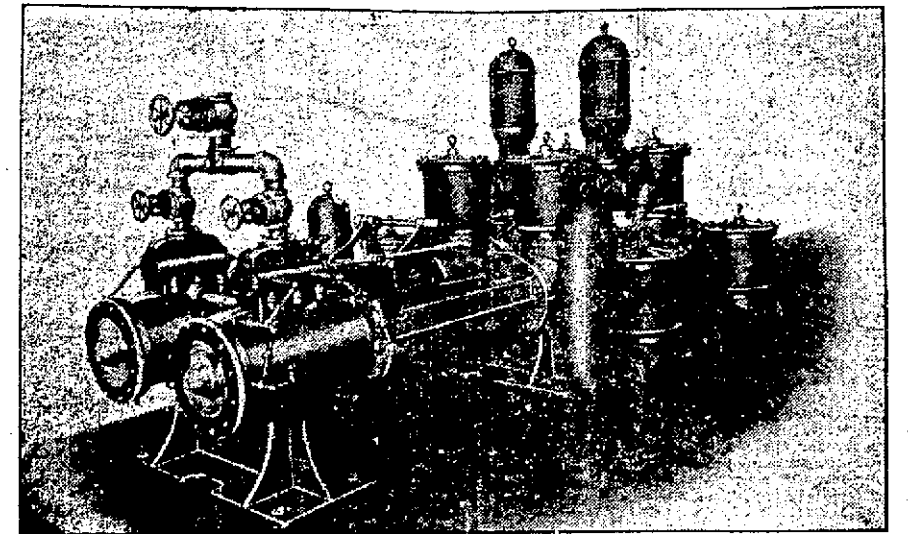
The War College in Washington is
an example of fire protection achieved
by Government methods. The Chicago
postoffice is another. The Bureau of
American Republics, Pension Office,
Congressional Library and Marine
Barracks also are considered models
as to fireproof construction.

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OF THE
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OF PENNSYLVANIA. 1909-10.**

BY DAVID HALBERSTADT, F. G. S.
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postoffice addresses of the Operators.

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Plants 2 and 3.	Campese Coal & Coke Co.	650
Oliver & Snyder Steel Co.	Tyler and Sylvanville Wks.	400
Plants 1, 2 and 3.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	1,000
Amelia Coal & Coke Co.	Yorktown, Shof and Bitner.	1,000
Plants 1 and 2.	Colonial Coke Company.	1,000
Colonial Coke Company.	Struthers Coal & Coke Co.	1,000
Smuck	Fairbank Works	150